

JSON-LD 1.1

An onramp* to the

Semantic Web

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March 10, 2020

*** and *offramp***

OUTLINE

- Short review of RDF and JSON
- Getting from JSON to RDF
- @context - the secret sauce
- Summary

Note

- A lot of this presentation has hyperlinks, often in the form of a TinyURL. If you've got the slides:

https://github.com/fhircat/fhir_rdf_validator/tree/master/tutorial/us2ts/slides.pdf

or

<https://tinyurl.com/s8ux8tn> ...

Notes

... you can follow along and actually play with the examples

The screenshot shows the JSON-LD Playground interface. At the top, there's a browser header with the URL [https://json-ld.org/playground/#startTab=tab-normalized&json-ld={"http://example.org/person/id": "1173418", "http://example.org/person/active": true, "http://schema.org/name": {"http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/givenName": "Seymour", "http://schema.org/additionalName": "P", "http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/familyName": "Snodgrass"}, "http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/Role0_0000006": "119341", "http://hl7.org/fhir/birthdate": "2002-07-21", "http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/Role0_0000008": \["Tom", "Dick", "Harry"\]}}](https://json-ld.org/playground/#startTab=tab-normalized&json-ld={). Below the header, the title "JSON-LD Playground" is displayed. A note at the top states: "NOTE: The playground uses jsonld.js which conforms to JSON-LD 1.0 syntax, API, framing, and errata, the W3C Community Group JSON-LD 1.1 syntax, API, and framing drafts, and partial support of the W3C Working Group JSON-LD 1.1 syntax, API, and framing drafts. Also see the classic JSON-LD 1.0 playground and the RDF Distiller." The main area contains a JSON-LD input box with the provided JSON code, and below it, an expanded RDF output box showing the generated triples in N-Triples format.

<https://tinyurl.com/vb9dq5v>

Website content released under a [Creative Commons CC0 Public Domain Dedication](#) except where an alternate is specified. Part of the [PaySwarm](#) standardization initiative.

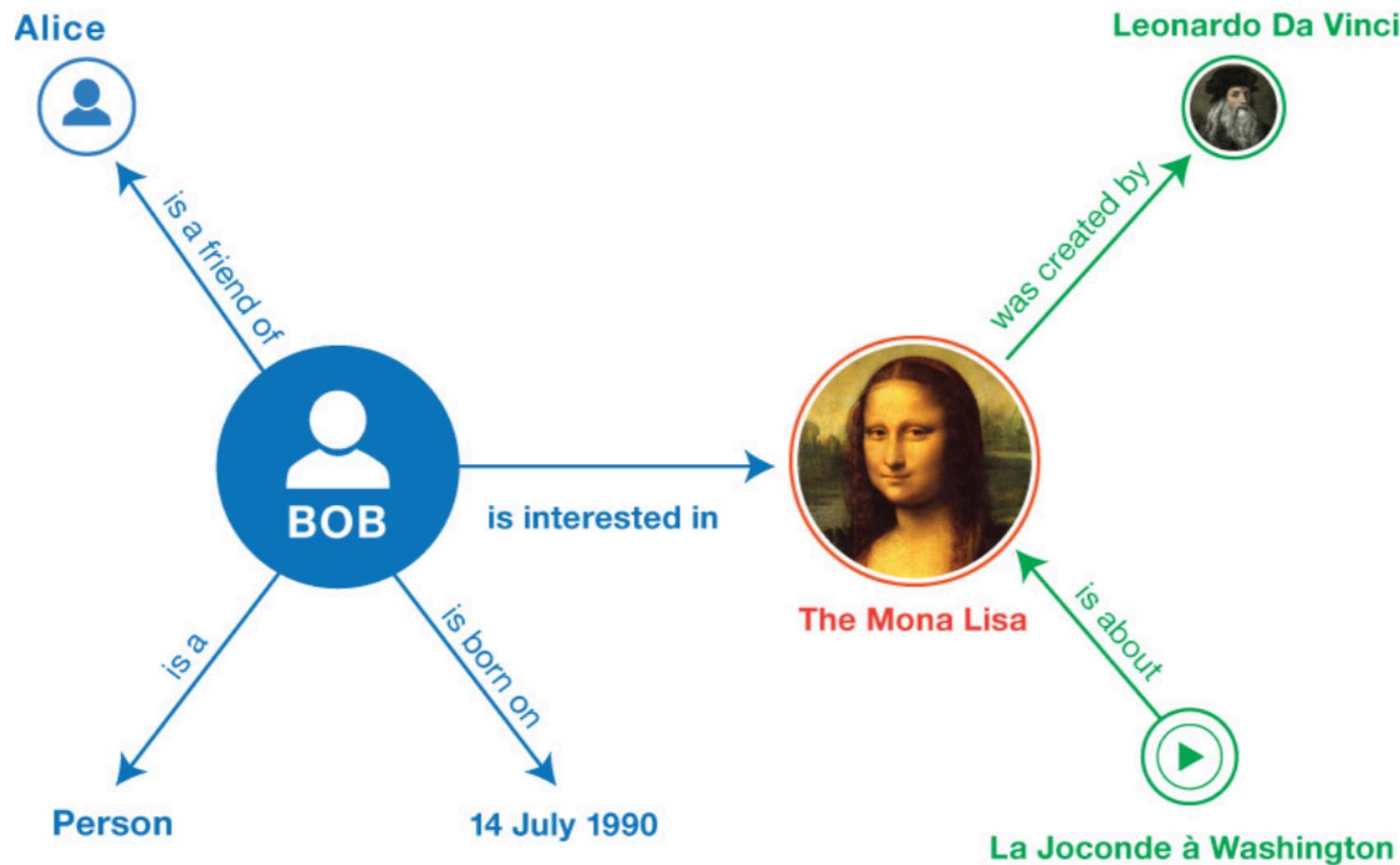
Short Review of RDF

The Resource Description Format (RDF)

The RDF 1.1 Primer has an excellent introduction. Key points:

- RDF allows us to make *statements* about *resources*.
- A resource can be anything
- RDF *statements* take the form:
`<subject> <predicate> <object>`
where *subject* and *object* represent resources and
predicate represents the nature of their relationship
- An RDF *graph* is a (possibly named) collection of statements.

RDF Data Model



```
<Bob> <is a> <person>.  
<Bob> <is a friend of> <Alice>.  
<Bob> <is born on> <the 4th of July 1990>.  
<Bob> <is interested in> <the Mona Lisa>.  
<the Mona Lisa> <was created by> <Leonardo da Vinci>.  
<the video 'La Joconde à Washington'> <is about> <the Mona Lisa>
```

RDF Triples

<subject> <predicate> <object>

RDF is an abstraction of a *directed graph (digraph)*, where *subject* and *object* represent vertices and *predicate* represents an edge.

- <subject> - is either an IRI or a Blank node (BNode)
- <predicate> - IRI
- <object> - is either an IRI, BNode or Literal

Key point for later: a digraph can contain *cycles* and does necessarily have a single root (i.e. is not necessarily a *tree*)

IRI's

We (more or less) know what these look like ...

<https://en.wikipedia.org/>

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/771073>

<https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf11-primer/#section-IRI>

<https://schema.org/Person>

The key feature being that an IRI can *reference* (link to) information that is *shared* and *open*. The RDF data model and URI's form the backbone of an architecture and philosophy known as Linked (Open) Data (LD).

Literals

- An RDF object can be a value — a string, a date, a number, etc.

“La Joconde”, “the 4th of July, 1990”, “3.14159”

- A literal can be associated with a *datatype*, which “enables such values to be parsed and interpreted correctly”

- A literal datatype offers no guarantee of conformance.

“fred”^^xsd:integer is acceptable RDF

“La Joconde” ≡ “La Joconde”^^xsd:string

“the 4th of July, 1990”^^xsd:date

“3.14159”^^xsd:double

“(17, 2, France)”^^ex:myspecialType

Literals

- String literals can be associated with a language tag

“bacteria”@en

“analog”@en-us

“bactéries”@fr

“analogue”@en-gb

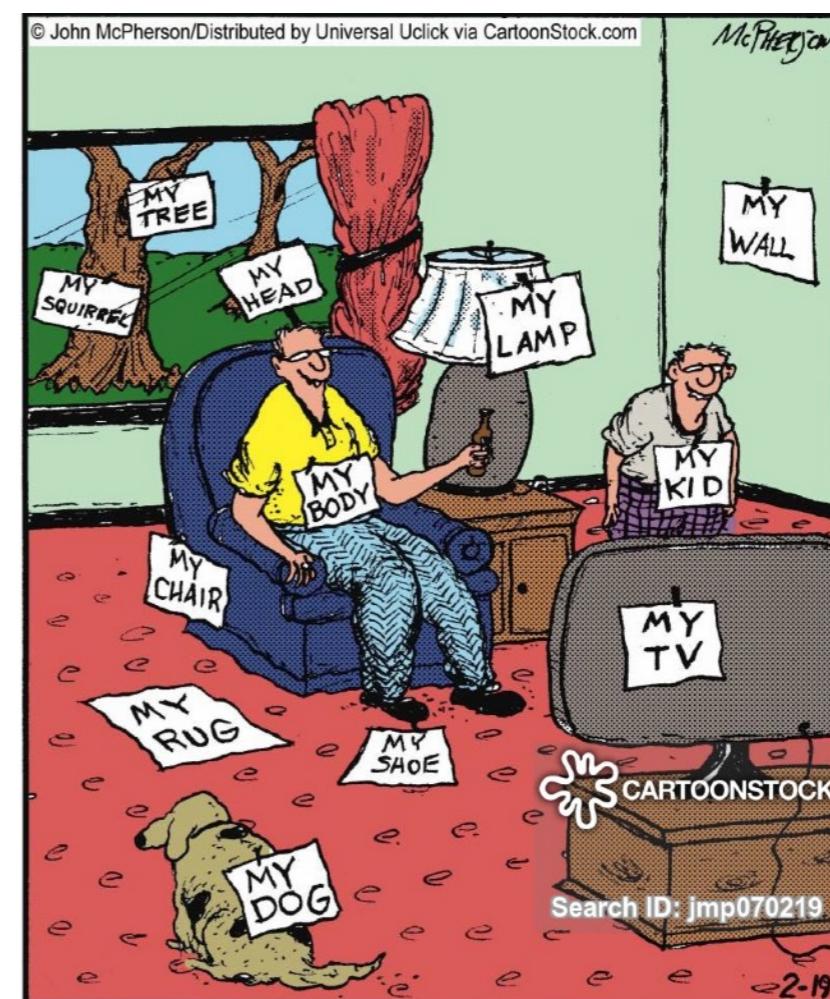
“bacterium”@de

Blank Nodes (BNodes)

Use 1: To avoid having to assign a URI to *everything*



“Now! *That* should clear up
a few things around here!”

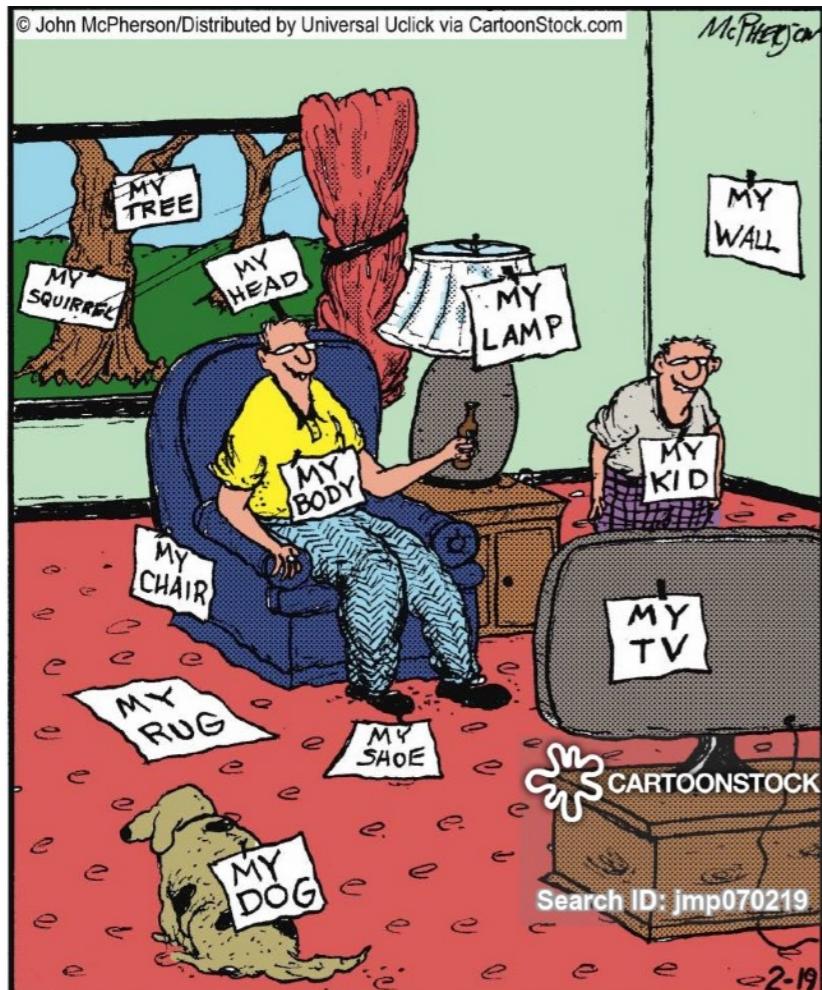


The president of MySpace.com at home.

Blank Nodes

Use 1

Avoid having to assign a URI to *everything*



The president of MySpace.com at home.

**:Harold ex:owns :HaroldsRug, :HaroldsWall,
:HaroldShoe, :HaroldsDog, ...**

**:HaroldsRug a ont:Carpet ;
ex:colored :Red ;
ex:quality :Ugly .**

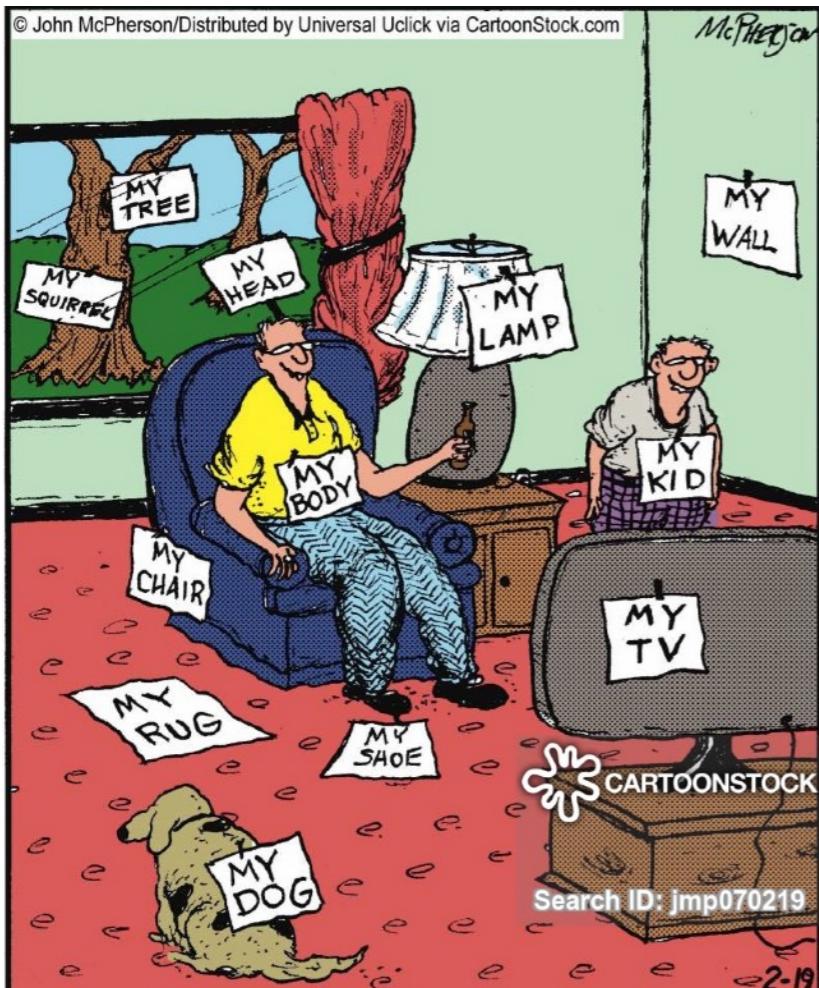
**Not an identifier.
Valid only in the context
of the current graph**

**:Harold ex:owns _:bn1 .
_:bn1 a ont:Carpet ;
ex:colored :Red ;
ex:quality :Ugly .**

Blank Nodes

Use 1

To avoid having to assign a URI to *everything*



The president of MySpace.com at home.

```
:Harold ex:owns _:bn1 .  
_:bn1 a ont:Carpet ;  
ex:colored :Red ;  
ex:quality :Ugly .
```

```
:Harold ex:owns _:a12345 .  
_:a12345 a ont:Carpet ;  
ex:colored :Red ;  
ex:quality :Ugly .
```

```
:Harold ex:owns [  
a ont:Carpet ;  
ex:colored :Red ;  
ex:quality :Ugly ] .
```

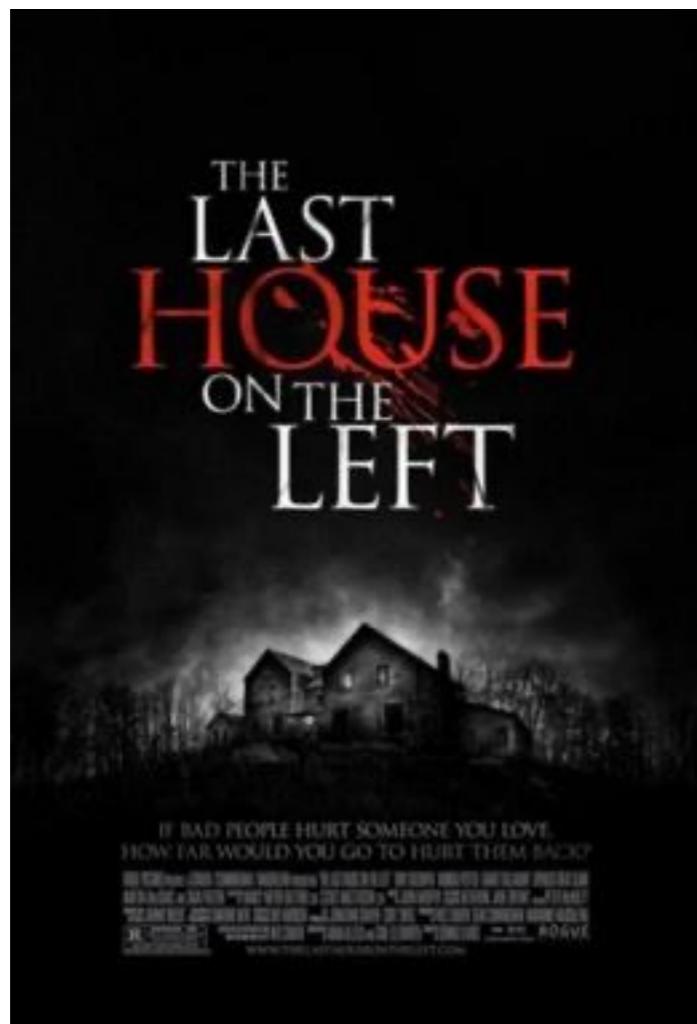
All three of these represent identical graphs (!)

Turtle syntax uses "[" to avoid assigning an identifier at all...

Blank Nodes

Use 2

Determiner phrases



We don't know its name... its identity *is* its description (from our perspective).

```
:b17245 a <http://schema.org/house> ;  
ex:laterality ont:Left ;  
ex:location "Taylorsville, FL" ;  
ex:street "Hillside Lane" .
```

Side note: This is an existential assertion. The graph above satisfied* iff there is an interpretation that makes this true. It is NOT a definition (all instances of :_b17245 are also instances of houses that...) !!!

* As defined in <https://www.w3.org/TR/2014/REC-rdf11-mt-20140225/#rdf-interpretations>

RDF Serialization Formats

RDF Triples (NTriples)

```
<http://example.org/Sam> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .  
<http://example.org/Sam> <http://example.org/name> _:b1 .  
_:b1 <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/givenName> "Sam" .  
_:b1 <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/familyName> "Smith" .  
<http://example.org/Sam> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/knows> _:b2 .  
_:b2 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> <http://example.org/Melissa> .  
_:b2 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> _:b3 .  
_:b3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> <http://example.org/Dazhi> .  
_:b3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#nil> .  
<http://example.org/Melissa> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .  
<http://example.org/Dazhi> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .
```

Sam (as defined in <http://example.org>) is a Person (as defined by FOAF)

Sam's first name is “Sam” (using FOAF's definition of “givenName”)

Sam's last name is “Smith” (using FOAF's definition of “familyName”)

Sam knows (FOAF's definition of knows) Melissa

Sam knows Dazhi

RDF Serialization Formats

RDF Triples (NTriples)

```
<http://example.org/Sam> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .  
<http://example.org/Sam> <http://example.org/name> _:b1 .  
_:b1 <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/givenName> "Sam" .  
_:b1 <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/familyName> "Smith" .  
<http://example.org/Sam> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/knows> _:b2 .  
_:b2 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> <http://example.org/Melissa> .  
_:b2 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> _:b3 .  
_:b3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> <http://example.org/Dazhi> .  
_:b3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#nil> .  
<http://example.org/Melissa> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .  
<http://example.org/Dazhi> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .
```

Equivalent to:

RDF Turtle

```
@prefix : <http://example.org/> .  
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .  
  
:Sam a foaf:Person ;  
    :name [ foaf:familyName "Smith" ;  
           foaf:givenName "Sam" ] ;  
    foaf:knows ( :Melissa :Dazhi ) .  
  
:Melissa a foaf:Person .  
:Dazhi a foaf:Person .
```

RDF Serialization Formats

RDF Triples (NTriples)

```
<http://example.org/Sam> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .  
<http://example.org/Sam> <http://example.org/name> _:b1 .  
_:b1 <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/givenName> "Sam" .  
_:b1 <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/familyName> "Smith" .  
<http://example.org/Sam> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/knows> _:b2 .  
_:b2 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> <http://example.org/Melissa> .  
_:b2 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> _:b3  
_:b3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> <http://example.org/Melissa> .  
_:b3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> <http://example.org/Dazhi> .  
<http://example.org/Melissa> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .  
<http://example.org/Dazhi> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .
```

Equivalent to:

RDF Turtle

```
@prefix : <http://example.org/> .  
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .  
  
:Sam a foaf:Person ;  
  :name [ foaf:familyName "Smith" ;  
         foaf:givenName "Sam" ] ;  
  foaf:knows ( :Melissa :Dazhi ) .  
  
:Melissa a foaf:Person .  
:Dazhi a foaf:Person .
```

RDF XML

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>  
<rdf:RDF  
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"  
  xmlns:foaf="http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/"  
  xmlns="http://example.org/">  
>  
<foaf:Person rdf:about="http://example.org/Sam">  
  <name>  
    <rdf:Description rdf:nodeID="ub2bL8C11">  
      <foaf:givenName>Sam</foaf:givenName>  
      <foaf:familyName>Smith</foaf:familyName>  
    </rdf:Description>  
  </name>  
  <foaf:knows rdf:parseType="Collection">  
    <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://example.org/Melissa"/>  
    <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://example.org/Dazhi"/>  
  </foaf:knows>  
</foaf:Person>  
<foaf:Person rdf:about="http://example.org/Dazhi"/>  
<foaf:Person rdf:about="http://example.org/Melissa"/>  
</rdf:RDF>
```

RDF Serialization Formats

RDF Turtle

```
@prefix : <http://example.org/> .  
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .  
  
:Sam a foaf:Person ;  
  :name [ foaf:familyName "Smith" ;  
         foaf:givenName "Sam" ] ;  
  foaf:knows ( :Melissa :Dazhi ) .  
  
:Melissa a foaf:Person .  
:Dazhi a foaf:Person .
```

XML

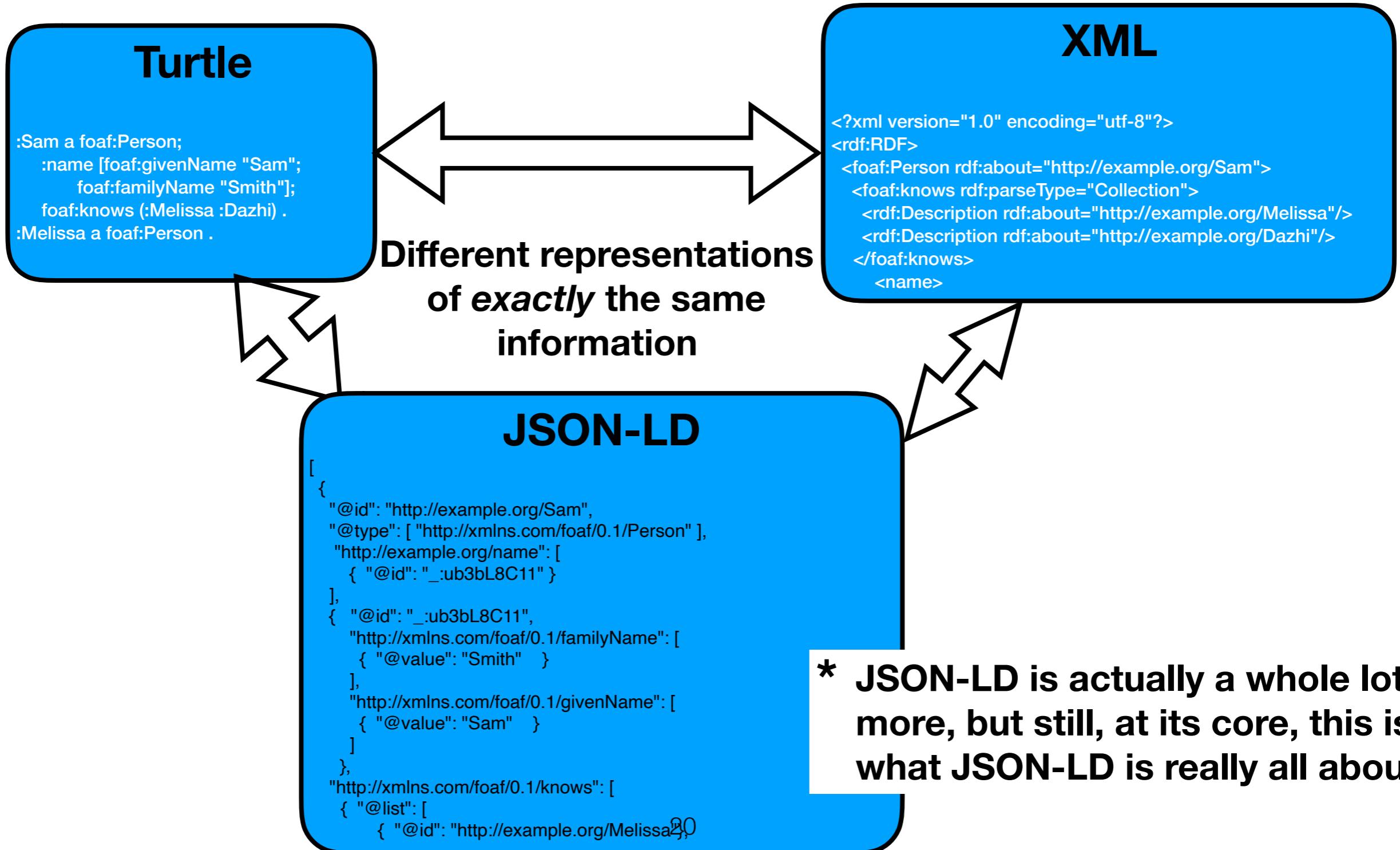
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>  
<rdf:RDF  
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"  
  xmlns:foaf="http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/"  
  xmlns="http://example.org/">  
<foaf:Person rdf:about="http://example.org/Sam">  
  <name>  
    <rdf:Description rdf:nodeID="ub2bL8C11">  
      <foaf:givenName>Sam</foaf:givenName>  
      <foaf:familyName>Smith</foaf:familyName>  
    </rdf:Description>
```

Different representations
of *exactly the same*
information

RDF Triples (NTriples)

```
<http://example.org/Sam> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .  
<http://example.org/Sam> <http://example.org/name> _:b1 .  
_:b1 <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/givenName> "Sam" .  
_:b1 <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/familyName> "Smith" .  
<http://example.org/Sam> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/foaf:knows> _:b2 .  
_:b2 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> <http://example.org/Melissa> .  
_:b2 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> _:b3 .  
_:b3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> <http://example.org/Dazhi> .  
_:b3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#nil> .  
<http://example.org/Melissa> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .  
<http://example.org/Dazhi> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person> .
```

JSON-LD is* just another format (!)



JSON-LD

Just another RDF Serialization Format...?



JSON-LD

Just another RDF Serialization Format...?



Even Shorter Review of JSON

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)

See: <https://www.json.org/json-en.html> for everything you need to know.

Components:

- *object* – a (possibly empty) collection of *name/value* pairs
- *array* – an (possibly empty) ordered list of *values*
- *value* – one of: *string*, *number*, *boolean*, *null*, *object* or *array*

A JSON document is either an *array* or an *object*.

JSON Example

{ name value

“name”: “BigCocolnc”,

“type”: “Company”,

“people”: {

“Sam”: {

“name”: {

“first”: “Sam”,

“middle”: null,

“last”: “Smith”,

“age”: 47

},

“employees”: [“Melissa”, “Dazhi”]

},

“Melissa”: {

“living”: true

“name”: {

“last”: “Johnson”

},

}

}



list

objects

JSON

Key Points

- JSON objects represents *trees*
- JSON supports a small, fixed set of data types:
 - String, number, boolean, null, object, list
- Object keys must be strings
- A key cannot appear more than once in an object
- Lists are *ordered* and duplicates are allowed
- There is no notion of object identifiers (subjects), so there is no notion of *reference* (within the JSON model...)

Getting from JSON to RDF

JSON to RDF

Start with arbitrary JSON structure:

```
{  
  "id": "1173418",  
  "active": true,  
  "name": {  
    "first": "Seymour",  
    "middle": "P",  
    "last": "Snodgrass"  
  },  
  "father": "119341",  
  "birthdate": "2002-07-21",  
  "children": [  
    "Tom",  
    "Dick",  
    "Harry"  
  ]  
}
```

<https://tinyurl.com/vvqd8yg>

JSON to RDF

Start with arbitrary JSON structure:

```
{  
  "id": "1173418",  
  "active": true,  
  "name": {  
    "first": "Seymour",  
    "middle": "P",  
    "last": "Snodgrass"  
  },  
  "father": "119341",  
  "birthdate": "2002-07-21",  
  "children": [  
    "Tom",  
    "Dick",  
    "Harry"  
  ]  
}
```

The diagram shows a JSON object with several properties. Red arrows point from the 'id' key, the 'name' key, and the 'name' value itself (containing 'first', 'middle', and 'last') to a red-bordered box containing the word 'Subjects'. This illustrates how specific fields in a JSON document can be mapped to RDF subjects.

<https://tinyurl.com/vvqd8yg>

JSON to RDF

Start with arbitrary JSON structure:

```
{  
  "id": "1173418",  
  "active": true,  
  "name": {  
    "first": "Seymour", ...  
    "middle": "P",  
    "last": "Snodgrass"  
  },  
  "father": "119341",  
  "birthdate": "2002-07-21",  
  "children": [  
    "Tom",  
    "Dick",  
    "Harry"  
  ]  
}
```

Predicates

JSON to RDF

Start with arbitrary JSON structure:

```
{  
  "id": "1173418",  
  "active": true,  
  "name": {  
    "first": "Seymour",  
    "middle": "P",  
    "last": "Snodgrass",  
  },  
  "father": "119341",  
  "birthdate": "2002-07-21",  
  "children": [  
    "Tom",  
    "Dick",  
    "Harry"  
  ]  
}
```

The diagram illustrates the mapping of JSON objects to memory. Red arrows point from the JSON keys "id", "active", "name", "first", "middle", "last", "father", "birthdate", and "children" to a red-bordered box labeled "Objects". The "name" key also points to three ellipsis dots, indicating more data.

<https://tinyurl.com/vvqd8yg>

JSON to RDF Conversion

Steps

1. **Convert predicates to URI's** - identify or, as a last resort, create the URI that represents the semantics of the corresponding JSON key

Convert Predicates to URI's

This is the hard (and *key*) step

This is the core of Linked Open Data – what do I (we) mean when I (we) say:

- “**id**”
- “**active**”
- “**name**”
- “**name.first**”
- “**name.middle**”
- “**name.last**”
- “**birthdate**”
- “**children**”

in *this* particular context?

Predicates to URLs

We'll start with a default ...

```
{ "http://example.org/person/id": "1173418",
  "http://example.org/person/active" : true,
  "http://example.org/person/name" : {
    "http://example.org/person/first" : "Seymour",
    "http://example.org/person/middle" : "P",
    "http://example.org/person/last": "Snodgrass"
  },
  "http://example.org/person/father": "119341",
  "http://example.org/person/birthdate" : "2002-07-21",
  "http://example.org/person/children" : ["Tom", "Dick",
  "Harry"]
}
```

<https://tinyurl.com/vb9dq5v>

Poof! We've got RDF

JSON-LD Playground

Play around with JSON-LD markup by typing out some JSON below and seeing what gets generated from it at the bottom of

NOTE: The playground uses [jsonld.js](#) which conforms to [JSON-LD 1.0 syntax, API, framing, and errata](#), the W3C Community and [partial support of the W3C Working Group JSON-LD 1.1 syntax, API, and framing drafts](#). Also see the classic [JSON-LD](#)

Examples: [Person](#) [Event](#) [Place](#) [Product](#) [Recipe](#) [Library](#) [Activity](#)

[JSON-LD Input](#) [Options](#)

```
{  
  "http://example.org/person/id": "1173418",  
  "http://example.org/person/active": true,  
  "http://example.org/person/name": {  
    "http://example.org/person/first": "Seymour",  
    "http://example.org/person/middle": "P",  
    "http://example.org/person/last": "Snodgrass"  
  },  
  "http://example.org/person/father": "119341",  
  "http://example.org/person/birthdate": "2002-07-21",  
  "http://example.org/person/children": [  
    "Tom",  
    "Dick",  
    "Harry"  
  ]  
}
```

[Expanded](#) [Compacted](#) [Flattened](#) [Framed](#) [N-Quads](#) [Normalized](#) [Table](#) [Visual](#)

```
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/active> "true"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/birthdate> "2002-07-21" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/children> "Dick" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/children> "Harry" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/children> "Tom" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/father> "119341" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/id> "1173418" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/name> _:b1 .  
_:b1 <http://example.org/person/first> "Seymour" .  
_:b1 <http://example.org/person/last> "Snodgrass" .  
_:b1 <http://example.org/person/middle> "P" .
```

<https://tinyurl.com/vb9dq5v>

Predicates to URLs

(The hard part)

```
{ "http://example.org/person/id": "1173418",
  "http://example.org/person/active" : true,
  "http://schema.org/name" : {
    "http://xmlIns.com/foaf/0.1/givenName" : "Seymour",
    "http://schema.org/additionalName" : "P",
    "http://xmlIns.com/foaf/0.1/familyName": "Snodgrass"
  },
  "http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/RoleO_0000006": "119341",
  "http://hl7.org/fhir/birthdate" : "2002-07-21",
  "http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/RoleO_0000008" : ["Tom",
  "Dick", "Harry"]
}
```

<https://tinyurl.com/usxdezn>

Should these be blank?

JSON-LD Playground

Play around with JSON-LD markup by typing out some JSON below and seeing what gets generated from it at the bottom of

NOTE: The playground uses jsonld.js which conforms to JSON-LD 1.0 syntax API, framing, and errata, the W3C Community and partial support of the W3C Working Group JSON-LD 1.1 syntax API, framing drafts. Also see the classic JSON-LD

The screenshot shows the JSON-LD Playground interface. At the top, there's a note about jsonld.js conforming to JSON-LD 1.0 syntax, API, and errata, with partial support for 1.1. Below this are tabs for Examples, Person, Event, Place, Product, Recipe, Library, and Activity. The Person tab is selected. Underneath are buttons for JSON-LD Input and Options. The JSON-LD Input field contains the following JSON:

```
{  
  "http://example.org/person/id": "1173418",  
  "http://example.org/person/active": true,  
  "http://example.org/person/name": {  
    "http://example.org/person/first": "Seymour",  
    "http://example.org/person/middle": "P",  
    "http://example.org/person/last": "Snodgrass"  
  },  
  "http://example.org/person/father": "119341",  
  "http://example.org/person/birthdate": "2002-07-21",  
  "http://example.org/person/children": [  
    "Tom",  
    "Dick",  
    "Harry"  
  ]  
}
```

Below the input, there are several output formats: Expanded, Compacted, Flattened, Framed, N-Quads, Normalized, Table, and Visual. The Normalized tab is selected. The resulting triples are listed as follows:

```
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/active> "true"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/birthdate> "2002-07-21" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/children> "Dick" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/children> "Harry" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/children> "Tom" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/father> "119341" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/id> "1173418" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/name> _:b1 .  
_:b1 <http://example.org/person/first> "Seymour" .  
_:b1 <http://example.org/person/last> "Snodgrass" .  
_:b1 <http://example.org/person/middle> "P" .
```

A red arrow points from the question mark in the first triple to the 'active' key in the JSON input. Another red arrow points from the question mark in the second triple to the 'birthdate' key. A third red arrow points from the question mark in the third triple to the 'children' key.

<https://tinyurl.com/vb9dq5v>

JSON to RDF Conversion

Steps

1. Convert predicates to URI's
2. Add subject URI's where appropriate

Change “id” to a subject

The screenshot shows a JSON-LD input area with the following JSON code:

```
{ "@id": "http://identifiers.r.us/1173418",  
  "http://example.org/person/active": true,  
  "http://example.org/person/name": {  
    "http://example.org/person/first": "Seymour",  
    "http://example.org/person/middle": "P",  
    "http://example.org/person/last": "Snodgrass"  
  },  
  "http://example.org/person/father": "119341",  
  "http://example.org/person/birthdate": "2002-07-21",  
  "http://example.org/person/children": [  
    "Tom",  
    "Dick",  
    "Harry"  
]
```

A red box highlights the "@id" field. A black arrow points from this highlighted field down to the "Flattened" button in the bottom navigation bar.

The "Flattened" output below shows the transformed RDF triples:

```
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/active> "true"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/birthdate> "2002-07-21" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Dick" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Harry" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Tom" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/father> "119341" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/name> _:b0 .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/first> "Seymour" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/last> "Snodgrass" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/middle> "P" .
```

<https://tinyurl.com/sodryej>

Could do inner subjects...

JS Docu

```
{
  "@id": "http://identifiers.r.us/1173418",
  "http://example.org/person/active": true,
  "http://example.org/person/name": {
    "@id": "http://id.r.us/SeymouresName",
    "http://example.org/person/first": "Seymour",
    "http://example.org/person/middle": "P",
    "http://example.org/person/last": "Snodgrass"
  },
  "http://example.org/person/father": "119341",
  "http://example.org/person/birthdate": "2002-07-21",
  "http://example.org/person/children": [
    "Tom",
    "Dick",
    "Harry"
  ]
}
```

Expanded Compacted Flattened Framed N-Quads Normalized Table Visualized Signed with RSA Signed

```
<http://id.r.us/SeymouresName> <http://example.org/person/first> "Seymour" .
<http://id.r.us/SeymouresName> <http://example.org/person/last> "Snodgrass" .
<http://id.r.us/SeymouresName> <http://example.org/person/middle> "P" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/active> "true"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/birthdate> "2002-07-21" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Dick" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Harry" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Tom" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/father> "119341" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/name> <http://id.r.us/SeymouresName> .
```

<https://tinyurl.com/v7q8b38>

Data Types

Examples: Person Event Place Product Recipe Library Activity Permalink Gis

JSON-LD Input Options Built-in JSON type Doc

```
{ "@id": "http://identifiers.r.us/1173418", "http://example.org/person/active": true, "http://example.org/person/name": { "http://example.org/person/first": "Seymour", "http://example.org/person/middle": "P", "http://example.org/person/last": "Snodgrass" }, "http://example.org/person/father": "119341", "http://example.org/person/birthdate": "2002-07-21", "http://example.org/person/children": [ "Tom", "Dick", "Harry" ] }
```

Expanded Compacted Flattened Framed N-Quads Normalized Table Visualized Signed with RSA Signed

```
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/active> "true"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/birthdate> "2002-07-21" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Dick" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Harry" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Tom" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/father> "119341" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/name> _:b0 .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/first> "Seymour" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/last> "Snodgrass" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/middle> "P" .
```

<https://tinyurl.com/sodryej>

JSON to RDF Conversion

Steps

1. Convert predicates to URI's
2. Add subject URI's where appropriate
3. Add explicit datatypes and language tags

Builtin JSON Data Types

JSON-LD Input Options Document

```
{ "@id": "http://ex.org/builtins",
  "http://ex.org/builtins/str": "abc",
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strreal": 17.2,
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strurl": "http://google.org/",
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strdate": "2012-01-17",
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strint": 1,
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strnegint": -17,
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strdbl": 245.999631999631,
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strbool": false,
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strnull": null }
```

Expanded Compacted Flattened Framed N-Quads Normalized Table Visualized Signed with RSA Signed

```
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/str> "abc" .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strbool> "false"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strdate> "2012-01-17" .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strdbl> "2.45999631999631E2"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double> .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strint> "1"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer> .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strnegint> "-17"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer> .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strreal> "1.72E1"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double> .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strurl> "http://google.org/" .
```

<https://tinyurl.com/qwbmqmj>

Assigning Data types

JSON-LD Input Options Document

```
{ "@id": "http://ex.org/builtins",  
  "http://ex.org/builtins/str": "abc",  
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strreal": {  
    "@value": 17.2,  
    "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#decimal"  
  },  
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strurl": { "@value": "http://google.org/", "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#anyURI" },  
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strdate": { "@value": "2012-01-17", "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date" },  
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strint": 1,  
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strnegint": -17,  
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strdbl": { "@value": 245.999631999631, "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double" },  
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strbool": false,  
  "http://ex.org/builtins/strnull": null  
}
```

Expanded Compacted Flattened Framed N-Quads Normalized Table Visualized Signed with RSA Signed with

```
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/str> "abc" .  
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strbool> "false"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .  
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strdate> "2012-01-17"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date> .  
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strdbl> "2.45999631999631E2"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double> .  
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strint> "1"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer> .  
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strnegint> "-17"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer> .  
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strreal> "1.72E1"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#decimal> .  
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strurl> "http://google.org/"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#anyURI> .
```

<https://tinyurl.com/wrwyj5a>

What just happened?

```
http://ex.org/builtins/str : abc,  
"http://ex.org/builtins/strreal": 17.2,  
"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#decimal" : null,
```

```
http://ex.org/builtins/str : abc,  
"http://ex.org/builtins/strreal": {  
  "@value": 17.2,  
  "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#decimal"  
},
```

The native JSON doesn't allow datatype assignment.

To do something like assign a type, we have to create an “out of band” object to start to add things.

All Equivalent in JSON-LD (but *not* JSON ...)

```
http://ex.org/builtins/stri : abc,  
"http://ex.org/builtins/strreal": 17.2,  
"http://ex.org/builtins/strlist": ["abc"]
```

Value

```
http://ex.org/builtins/stri : abc,  
"http://ex.org/builtins/strreal": {  
  "@value": 17.2  
},  
...
```

Object w/ a single "@value" element

```
http://ex.org/builtins/stri : abc,  
"http://ex.org/builtins/strreal": [{  
  "@value": 17.2  
}],  
...
```

List containing a single Object w/ a single "@value" element

JSON-LD treats all three of these as representing the *same* thing...

- Example 1 is called “Compact” syntax
- Example 3 is called “Expanded” syntax

The Expanded syntax allows us to add “@type”’s (and a lot more)

Changing data types

The screenshot shows a JSON-LD input editor with the following data:

```
{
  "@id": "http://identifiers.r.us/1173418",
  "http://example.org/person/active": true,
  "http://example.org/person/name": {
    "http://example.org/person/first": "Seymour",
    "http://example.org/person/middle": "P",
    "http://example.org/person/last": "Snodgrass"
  },
  "http://example.org/person/father": "119341",
  "http://example.org/person/birthdate": {
    "@value": "2002-07-21",
    "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date"
  },
  "http://example.org/person/children": [
    "Tom",
    "Dick",
    "Harry"
  ]
}
```

The "birthdate" field is highlighted with a red box, indicating it is being edited or selected.

Below the editor, there are several output formats listed:

- Expanded
- Compacted
- Flattened
- Framed
- N-Quads
- Normalized
- Table
- Visualized
- Signed with RSA
- Signed with Bit

The N-Quads section displays the following triples:

```
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/active> "true"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/birthdate> "2002-07-21"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date> .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Dick" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Harry" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Tom" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/father> "119341" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/name> _:b0 .
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/first> "Seymour" .
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/last> "Snodgrass" .
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/middle> "P" .
```

<https://tinyurl.com/wveqpyt>

Language strings and JSON

<https://tinyurl.com/tknnohm>

- No standard way to do it

- All sorts of options

<https://tinyurl.com/s49dxfp>

```
{  
  "id": "14189004",  
  "fsn_en": "Measles (disorder)",  
  "pref_en": "Measles",  
  "alt_en_1": "Morbilli",  
  "alt_en_2": "Rubeola",  
  "fsn_fr_ca": "rubeole (trouble)",  
  "alt_fr_ca": "rubeole",  
  "pref_da": "Mæslinger"  
}
```

```
{  
  "id": "14189004",  
  "descriptions": {  
    "fsn": {  
      "en": "Measles (disorder)",  
      "fr-ca": "rubeole (trouble)"  
    },  
    "pref": {  
      "en": "Measles",  
      "da": "Mæslinge"  
    },  
    "alt": {  
      "en": [  
        "Morbilli",  
        "Rubeola"  
      ],  
      "fr-ca": [  
        "rubeole"  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
{  
  "id": "14189004",  
  "fsn": [  
    {  
      "value": "Measles (disorder)",  
      "language": "en"  
    },  
    {  
      "value": "rubeole (trouble)",  
      "language": "fr_ca"  
    }  
,  
    "pref": [  
      {  
        "value": "Measles",  
        "language": "en"  
      },  
      {  
        "value": "rubeole",  
        "language": "fr_ca"  
      },  
      {  
        "value": "Mæslinger",  
        "language": "da"  
      }  
,  
    "alt": [  
      {  
        "value": "Morbilli",  
        "language": "en"  
      },  
      {  
        "value": "Rubeola",  
        "language": "en"  
      },  
      {  
        "value": "rubeole",  
        "language": "ca_fr"  
      }  
    ]  
  ]  
}
```

<https://tinyurl.com/wown6bu>

Language strings and JSON-LD

The screenshot shows a JSON-LD editor interface. At the top, there are two tabs: "JSON-LD Input" (selected) and "Options". Below the tabs is a code editor containing the following JSON-LD input:

```
{ "@id": "http://snomed.info/id/14189004", "http://snomed.info/id/90000000000000003001": [ { "@value": "Measles (disorder)", "@language": "en" }, { "@value": "rugeole (trouble)", "@language": "fr-ca" } ], "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#prefLabel": [ { "@value": "Measles", "@language": "en" }, { "@value": "Mæslinger", "@language": "da" } ], "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#altLabel": [ { "@value": "Morbilli", "@language": "en" }, { "@value": "Rubeola", "@language": "en" }, { "@value": "rugeole", "@language": "fr-ca" } ] }
```

Below the code editor are several buttons for different output formats: Expanded, Compacted, Flattened, Framed, N-Quads, Normalized, Table, Visualized, and Signed. At the bottom, there is a text area showing the generated N-Quads output:

```
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://snomed.info/id/90000000000000003001> "Measles (disorder)"@en .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://snomed.info/id/90000000000000003001> "rugeole (trouble)"@fr-ca .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#altLabel> "Morbilli"@en .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#altLabel> "Rubeola"@en .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#altLabel> "rugeole"@fr-ca .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#prefLabel> "Measles"@en .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#prefLabel> "Mæslinger"@da .
```

Our goal

We can **edit** any of the preceding examples to get here, but the transformations are non-trivial.

We will learn how to use JSON-LD contexts to perform these edits for us.

<https://tinyurl.com/to3e7c5>

List Ordering

JSON-LD Input Options

```
{ "@id": "http://identifiers.r.us/1173418",  
  "http://example.org/person/active": true,  
  "http://example.org/person/name": {  
    "http://example.org/person/first": "Seymour",  
    "http://example.org/person/middle": "P",  
    "http://example.org/person/last": "Snodgrass"  
  },  
  "http://example.org/person/father": "119341",  
  "http://example.org/person/birthdate": {  
    "@value": "2002-07-21",  
    "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date"  
  },  
  "http://example.org/person/children": [  
    "Tom",  
    "Dick",  
    "Harry"  
  ]  
}
```

List order not preserved (!)

Expanded Compacted Flattened Framed N-Quads Normalized Table

```
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/active> "true" ^<http://www.  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/birthdate> "2002-07-21" ^<  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Dick" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Harry" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> "Tom" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/father> "119341" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/name> _:c14n0 .  
_:c14n0 <http://example.org/person/first> "Seymour" .  
_:c14n0 <http://example.org/person/last> "Snodgrass" .  
_:c14n0 <http://example.org/person/middle> "P" .
```

<https://tinyurl.com/twzj3xp>

JSON to RDF Conversion

Steps

1. Convert predicates to URI's
2. Add subject URI's where appropriate
3. Add data types, language tags and/or direction
4. Add list ordering

List Ordering

```
"http://example.org/person/children": {  
    "@list": [  
        "Tom",  
        "Dick",  
        "Harry"  
    ]  
},  
    "http://example.org/person/father": {  
        "@value": "2002-07-21",  
        "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date"  
},  
    "http://example.org/person/children": {  
        "@list": [  
            "Tom",  
            "Dick",  
            "Harry"  
        ]  
    }  
}
```

```
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/active> "true"^^<http://  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/birthdate> "2002-07-21"^^  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> _:c14n0 .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/father> "119341" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/name> _:c14n2 .  
_:c14n0 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> "Tom" .  
_:c14n0 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> _:c14n1 .  
_:c14n1 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> "Dick" .  
_:c14n1 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> _:c14n3 .  
_:c14n2 <http://example.org/person/first> "Seymour" .  
_:c14n2 <http://example.org/person/last> "Snodgrass" .  
_:c14n2 <http://example.org/person/middle> "P" .  
_:c14n3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> "Harry" .  
_:c14n3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/
```

List Ordering (turtle)

```
"http://example.org/person/children": {  
  "@list": [  
    "Tom",  
    "Dick",  
    "Harry"  
  ]
```

```
@prefix ns1: <http://example.org/person/> .  
@prefix ns2: <http://hl7.org/fhir/> .  
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .  
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .  
@prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace> .  
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .  
  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> ns1:active true ;  
  ns1:birthdate "2002-07-21"^^xsd:date ;  
  ns1:children ( "Tom" "Dick" "Harry" ) ;  
  ns1:father "http://identifiers.r.us/119341" ;  
  ns2:Person.name [ ns1:first "Seymour" ;  
    ns1:last "Snodgrass" ;  
    ns1:middle "P" ] .
```

JSON to RDF Conversion

Steps

1. Convert predicates to URI's
2. Add subject URI's where appropriate
3. Add data types, language tags and/or direction
4. Add list ordering
5. Flesh out object links

URI Objects

JSON-LD Input Options Document URL

```
{ "@id": "http://identifiers.r.us/1173418", "http://example.org/person/active": true, "http://hl7.org/fhir/Person.name": { "http://example.org/person/first": "Seymour", "http://example.org/person/middle": "P", "http://example.org/person/last": "Snodgrass" }, "http://example.org/person/father": "http://worldfathers.org/id#119341", "http://example.org/person/birthdate": { "@value": "2002-07-21", "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date" }, "http://example.org/person/children": { "@list": [ "Tom", "Dick", "Harry" ] } }
```

"http://example.org/person/father": "http://worldfathers.org/id#119341",

Expanded Compacted Flattened Framed N-Quads Normalized Table Visualized Signed with RSA Signed with Bitcoin

```
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/active> "true"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/birthdate> "2002-07-21"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date> .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> _:b1 .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/father> "http://worldfathers.org/id#119341" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://hl7.org/fhir/Person.name> _:b0 .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/first> "Seymour" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/last> "Snodgrass" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/middle> "P" .  
_:b1 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> "Tom" .  
_:b1 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> _:b2 .  
_:b2 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> "Dick" .  
_:b2 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> _:b3 .  
_:b3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> "Harry" .  
_:b3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#nil> .
```

<https://tinyurl.com/smlfzpt>

We've now converted our JSON to RDF

```
Expanded Compacted Flattened Framed N-Grams  
[  
 {  
   "@id": "http://identifiers.r.us/1173418",  
   "http://example.org/person/active": [  
     {  
       "@value": true  
     }  
   ],  
   "http://example.org/person/birthdate": [  
     {  
       "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date",  
       "@value": "2002-07-21"  
     }  
   ],  
   "http://example.org/person/children": [  
     {  
       "@list": [  
         {  
           "@value": "Tom"  
         },  
         {  
           "@value": "Dick"  
         },  
         {  
           "@value": "Harry"  
         }  
       ]  
     }  
   ],  
   "http://example.org/person/father": [  
     {  
       "@value": "http://worldfathers.org/id#119341"  
     }  
   ],  
   "http://hl7.org/fhir/Person.name": [  
     {  
       "http://example.org/person/first": [  
         {  
           "@value": "Seymour"  
         }  
       ],  
       "http://example.org/person/last": [  
         {  
           "@value": "Snodgrass"  
         }  
       ],  
       "http://example.org/person/middle": [  
         {  
           "@value": "P"  
         }  
       ]  
     }  
   ]  
 }
```



Uhhh.... and this works how?

Remember Just another RDF Serialization Format...?



JSON-LD Context

The “secret sauce”

Plain ‘ol JSON

```
{  
  "name": "BigCocolnc",  
  "type": "Company",  
  "people": {  
    "Sam": {  
      "name": {  
        "first": "Sam",  
        "last": "Smith"  
      },  
      "employees": ["Melissa", "Dazhi"]  
    },  
    "Melissa": {  
      "name": {  
        "last": "Johnson"  
      }  
    },  
    "Dazhi": {}  
  }  
}
```

Context

```
{  
  "@context": {  
    "sdo": "http://schema.org/",  
    "foaf": "http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/",  
    "co": "http://companies.com/",  
    "@base": "http://companies.com",  
    "type": "@type",  
    "name": "@id",  
    "people": {  
      "@id": "sdo:employee",  
      "@container": "@id",  
      "@context": {  
        "name": "sdo:name",  
        "first": "foaf:givenName",  
        "last": "foaf:familyName",  
        "employees": {  
          "@reverse": "co:reports_to",  
          "@type": "@id"  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

RDF

```
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .  
@prefix co: <http://companies.com/> .  
@prefix sdo: <http://schema.org/> .  
  
co:BigCocolnc a co:Company ;  
  sdo:employee co:Dazhi,  
  co:Melissa,  
  co:Sam .  
  
co:Dazhi co:reports_to co:Sam .  
  
co:Melissa co:reports_to co:Sam ;  
  sdo:name [ foaf:familyName "Johnson" ] .  
  
co:Sam sdo:name [ foaf:familyName "Smith" ;  
  foaf:givenName "Sam" ] .
```

<http://tinyurl.com/tbmkhzp>

@context
The “secret sauce”

@context

A set of declarative rules that tell us how to do everything we did earlier and some more

- define the default vocabulary

Predicates to URLs

We'll start with a default ...

JSON-LD Input Options

```
{ "@context": { "@vocab": "http://example.org/person/id/" },
  "@context": { "@vocab": "http://example.org/person/id/" },
  "id": "1173418",
  "active": true,
  "name": {
    "first": "Seymour",
    "middle": "P",
    "last": "Snodgrass"
  },
  "father": "119341",
  "birthdate": "2002-07-21",
  "children": [
    "Tom",
    "Dick",
    "Harry"
  ]
}
```

```
{
  "http://example.org/person/id/active": true,
  "http://example.org/person/id/birthdate": "2002-07-21",
  "http://example.org/person/id/children": [
    "Tom",
    "Dick",
    "Harry"
  ],
  "http://example.org/person/id/father": "119341",
  "http://example.org/person/id/id": "1173418",
  "http://example.org/person/id/name": {
    "http://example.org/person/id/first": "Seymour",
    "http://example.org/person/id/last": "Snodgrass",
    "http://example.org/person/id/middle": "P"
  }
}
```

Get our namespaces under control

```
{  
  "@context": {  
    "skos": "http://snomed.info/id/",  
    "rdf": "http://snomed.info/id/",  
    "xsd": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema",  
    "ex": "http://example.org/person/",  
    "idsrus": "http://identifiers.r.us/"  
  }  
}
```

Added to github:

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fhircat/fhir_rdf_validator/master/tutorial/us2ts/example2_namespaces.context.json

Note: nested @contexts (@contexts that reference @contexts) do not work in github due to CORS issues... and tinyurl's as well :-(

Restated w/ Namespaces

JSON-LD Input Options Document

```
{
  "@context": [
    "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fhircat/fhir_rdf_validator/master/tutorial/us2ts/example2_namespaces.context.json",
    {
      "@vocab": "ex",
      "id": "@id",
      "@base": "http://identifiers.r.us/",
      "father": {
        "@id": "idsrus:SeymouresName"
      }
    }
  ],
  "id": "1173418",
  "active": true,
  "name": {
    "first": "Seymour",
    "middle": "P",
    "last": "Snodgrass"
  },
  "father": "119341",
  "birthdate": "2002-07-21",
  "children": [
    "Tom",
    "Dick",
    "Harry"
  ]
}
```

```
{
  "http://example.org/person/id/active": true,
  "http://example.org/person/id/birthdate": "2002-07-21",
  "http://example.org/person/id/children": [
    "Tom",
    "Dick",
    "Harry"
  ],
  "http://example.org/person/id/father": "119341",
  "http://example.org/person/id/id": "1173418",
  "http://example.org/person/id/name": {
    "http://example.org/person/id/first": "Seymour",
    "http://example.org/person/id/last": "Snodgrass",
    "http://example.org/person/id/middle": "P"
  }
}
```

<https://tinyurl.com/wc3959o>

Non-default maps

Examples: Person Event Place Product Recipe Library

JSON-LD Input Options

```
{
  "@context": [
    "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fhircat/fhir_rdf_validator/master/context.jsonld"
  ],
  {
    "@vocab": "ex",
    "id": "@id",
    "@base": "http://identifiers.r.us/",
    "name": {
      "@id": "http://schema.org/name",
      "@context": {
        "first": "http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/givenName",
        "middle": "http://schema.org/additionalName",
        "last": "http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/familyName"
      }
    },
    "father": "http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/Role0_000000",
    "birthdate": "http://hl7.org/fhir/Patient.birthdate",
    "children": "http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/Role0_0000008"
  }
],
"id": "1173418",
"active": true,
"name": {
  "first": "Seymour",
  "middle": "P",
  "last": "Snodgrass"
},
"father": "119341",
"birthdate": "2002-07-21",
"children": [
  "Tom",
  "Dick",
  "Harry"
]
}
```

Expanded Compacted Flattened Framed N-Quads Normalized Table Visual

```

<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/active> "true"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://hl7.org/fhir/Patient.birthdate> "2002-07-21" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/Role0_0000008> "Dick" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/Role0_0000008> "Harry" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/Role0_0000008> "Tom" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/Role0_000000> "119341" .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://schema.org/name> _:c14n0 .
_:c14n0 <http://schema.org/additionalName> "P" .
_:c14n0 <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/familyName> "Snodgrass" .
_:c14n0 <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/givenName> "Seymour" .

```

<https://tinyurl.com/tldozto>

Add subjects

JSON-LD Input Options Document URL

```
{
  "@context": {
    "@vocab": "http://example.org/person/id/",
    "id": "@id",
    "@base": "http://identifiers.r.us/",
    "father": {
      "@id": "http://identifiers.r.us/SeymouresName"
    }
  },
  "id": "1173418",
  "active": true,
  "name": {
    "first": "Seymour",
    "middle": "P",
    "last": "Snodgrass"
  },
  "father": "119341",
  "birthdate": "2002-07-21",
  "children": [
    "Tom",
    "Dick",
    "Harry"
  ]
}
```

"@id": "http://id.r.us/SeymouresName"

Expanded Compacted Flattened Framed N-C

```
{
  "@id": "http://identifiers.r.us/1173418",
  "http://example.org/person/id/active": true,
  "http://example.org/person/id/birthdate": "2002-07-21",
  "http://example.org/person/id/children": [
    "Tom",
    "Dick",
    "Harry"
  ],
  "http://example.org/person/id/name": {
    "http://example.org/person/id/first": "Seymour",
    "http://example.org/person/id/last": "Snodgrass",
    "http://example.org/person/id/middle": "P"
  },
  "http://identifiers.r.us/SeymouresName": "119341"
}
```

Adding Datatypes

JSON-LD Input Options Doc

```
{ "@context": {
    "@vocab": "http://ex.org/builtins/",
    "xsd": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#",
    "strreal": {"@type": "xsd:decimal"},
    "strurl": {"@type": "xsd:anyURI"},
    "strdate": {"@type": "xsd:date"},
    "strdbl": {"@type": "xsd:double"}
},
"@id": "http://ex.org/builtins",
"str": "abc",
"strreal": 17.2,
"strurl": "http://google.org/",
"strdate": "2012-01-17",
"strint": 1,
"strnegint": -17,
"strdbl": 245.999631999631,
"strbool": false,
"strnull": null
}
```

```
@context": {
    "@vocab": "http://ex.org/builtins/",
    "xsd": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#",
    "strreal": {"@type": "xsd:decimal"},
    "strurl": {"@type": "xsd:anyURI"},
    "strdate": {"@type": "xsd:date"},
    "strdbl": {"@type": "xsd:double"
}
```

Expanded Compacted Flattened Framed N-Quads Normalized Table Visualized Signed with RSA Signed

```
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/str> "abc" .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strbool> "false"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strdate> "2012-01-17"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date> .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strdbl> "2.45999631999631E2"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double> .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strint> "1"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer> .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strnegint> "-17"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer> .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strreal> "1.72E1"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#decimal> .
<http://ex.org/builtins> <http://ex.org/builtins/strurl> "http://google.org/"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#anyURI> .
```

Adding Datatypes

The screenshot shows the FHIR Validator tool interface. On the left, the "JSON-LD Input" tab is active, displaying the following JSON-LD code:

```
{
  "@context": [
    "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fhircat/fhir_rdf_validator/master/tutorial/us2ts/example2_namespaces.context.json",
    {
      "@vocab": "ex",
      "id": "@id",
      "@base": "http://identifiers.r.us/",
      "father": {
        "@id": "idsrus:SeymouresName"
      },
      "birthdate": {
        "@type": "xsd:date"
      }
    }
  ],
  "1173418": {
    "id": "1173418"
  }
}
```

On the right, the "Docur" tab is active, showing the resulting RDF output. A red box highlights the "birthdate" property:

```
"birthdate": {
  "@type": "xsd:date"
}

{
  "@id": "http://identifiers.r.us/1173418",
  "http://example.org/person/active": true,
  "http://example.org/person/birthdate": {
    "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date",
    "@value": "2002-07-21"
  },
  "http://example.org/person/children": [
    "Tom",
    "Dick",
    "Harry"
  ],
  "http://example.org/person/name": {
    "http://example.org/person/first": "Seymour",
    "http://example.org/person/last": "Snodgrass",
    "http://example.org/person/middle": "P"
  },
  "http://identifiers.r.us/SeymouresName": "119341"
}
```

The highlighted section is:

```

  "http://example.org/person/birthdate": {
    "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date",
    "@value": "2002-07-21"
  },
```

Languages

Option 1

```
{ "@context": {  
    "id": "@id",  
    "sct": "http://snomed.info/id/",  
    "sctid": "sct",  
    "skos": "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#",  
    "@base": "http://snomed.info/id/",  
    "fsn_en": {"@id": "sct::9000000000000003001", "@language": "en"},  
    "fsn_fr_ca": {"@id": "sct::9000000000000003001", "@language": "fr-ca"},  
    "pref_en": {"@id": "skos:prefLabel", "@language": "en"},  
    "pref_da": {"@id": "skos:prefLabel", "@language": "da"},  
    "alt_en_1": {"@id": "skos:altLabel", "@language": "en"},  
    "alt_en_2": {"@id": "skos:altLabel", "@language": "en"},  
    "fsn_fr_ca": {"@id": "skos:altLabel", "@language": "fr-ca"}  
},  
"id": "14189004",  
"fsn_en": "Measles (disorder)",  
"pref_en": "Measles",  
"alt_en_1": "Morbilli",  
"alt_en_2": "Rubeola",  
"fsn_fr_ca": "rugeole (trouble)",  
"alt_fr_ca": "rugeole",
```

<https://tinyurl.com/wbuu8rk>

Expanded Compacted Flattened Framed N-Quads Normalized Table Visualized Signed with R

```
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://snomed.info/id/:9000000000000003001> "Measles (disorder)"@en .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#altLabel> "Morbilli"@en .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#altLabel> "Rubeola"@en .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#altLabel> "rugeole (trouble)"@fr-ca .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#prefLabel> "Measles"@en .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#prefLabel> "Mæslinger"@da .
```

Languages

Option 2

 JSON-LD Input

```
{ "@context": { "id": "@id", "sct": "http://snomed.info/id/", "sctid": "sct", "skos": "http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#", "@base": "http://snomed.info/id/", "descriptions": "@nest", "fsn": {"@id": "sct:9000000000000001", "@container": "@language"}, "pref": {"@id": "skos:prefLabel", "@container": "@language"}, "alt": {"@id": "skos:altLabel", "@container": "@language"} }, "id": "14189004", "descriptions": { "fsn": { "en": "Measles (disorder)", "fr-ca": "rubeole (trouble)" }, "pref": { "en": "Measles", "da": "Mæslinge" }, "alt": { "en": [ "Morbillo", "Rubeola" ] } }
```

"@nest"

```
"@container": "@language"  
-inay": "@language")
```

<https://tinyurl.com/w63bj5z>

```
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://snomed.info/id/90000000000003001> "Measles (disorder)"@en .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://snomed.info/id/90000000000003001> "rugeole (trouble)"@fr-ca .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#altLabel> "Morbilli"@en .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#altLabel> "Rubeola"@en .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#altLabel> "rugeole"@fr-ca .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#prefLabel> "Measles"@en .  
<http://snomed.info/id/14189004> <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#prefLabel> "Mæslinge"@da .
```

List Ordering

JSON-LD Input Options

```
{
  "@context": [
    "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fhircat",
    {
      "@vocab": "ex",
      "id": "@id",
      "@base": "http://identifiers.r.us/",
      "father": {
        "@id": "idsrus:SeymouresName"
      },
      "children": {
        "@container": "@list"
      }
    }
  ],
  "id": "1173418",
  "active": true,
  "name": {
    "first": "Seymour",
    "middle": "P",
    "last": "Snodgrass"
  },
  "father": "119341",
  "birthdate": "2002-07-21",
  "children": [
    "Tom",
    "Dick",
    "Harry"
  ]
}
```

```
},
  "children": {
    "@container": "@list"
  }
}

{
  "@id": "http://identifiers.r.us/1173418",
  "http://example.org/person/active": true,
  "http://example.org/person/birthdate": "2002-07-21",
  "http://example.org/person/children": {
    "@list": [
      "Tom",
      "Dick",
      "Harry"
    ]
  },
  "http://example.org/person/name": {
    "http://example.org/person/first": "Seymour",
    "http://example.org/person/last": "Snodgrass",
    "http://example.org/person/middle": "P"
  },
  "http://identifiers.r.us/SeymouresName": "119341"
}
```

<https://tinyurl.com/ugscfur>

URI Objects

JS

```
{
  "@context": [
    "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fhircat/fhir_rdf_validator/master/resource/fhir_rdf_validator.ttl"
  ],
  "@vocab": "ex",
  "@id": "@id",
  "@base": "http://identifiers.r.us/",
  "father": {
    "@type": "@id",
    "@context": {
      "@base": "http://worldfathers.org/id#"
    }
  },
  "children": {
    "@container": "@list"
  }
},
"id": "1173418",
"active": true,
"name": {
  "first": "Se",
  "middle": "P",
  "last": "Sno"
},
"father": "119341",
"birthdate": "2002-07-21",
"children": [
  "Tom",
  "Dick",
  "Harry"
]
```

"father": {
 "@type": "@id",
 "@context": {
 "@base": "http://worldfathers.org/id#"
 }
},

```
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/active> "true"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/birthdate> "2002-07-21" .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> _:b1 .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/father> <http://worldfathers.org/119341> .  
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/name> _:b0 .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/first> "Seymour" .  
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/last> "Snodgrass" .
```

<https://tinyurl.com/t8bdI39>

So, where are we?

We have our *original* JSON



The screenshot shows a JSON-LD input interface with two tabs: "JSON-LD Input" (selected) and "Options". The JSON object is displayed in a code editor-like area:

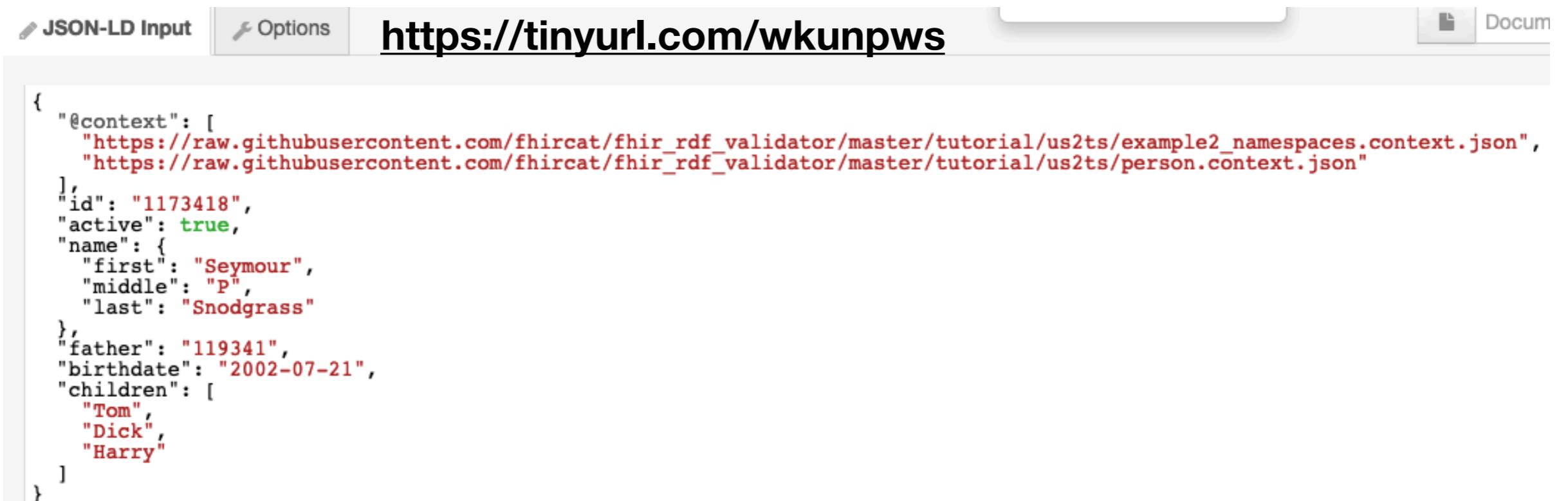
```
{  
  "id": "1173418",  
  "active": true,  
  "name": {  
    "first": "Seymour",  
    "middle": "P",  
    "last": "Snodgrass"  
  },  
  "father": "119341",  
  "birthdate": "2002-07-21",  
  "children": [  
    "Tom",  
    "Dick",  
    "Harry"  
  ]  
}
```

Annotations are present in the JSON object:

- "id": "1173418" is highlighted in red.
- "active": true is highlighted in green.
- "name": { is highlighted in red.
- "first": "Seymour", "middle": "P", and "last": "Snodgrass" are highlighted in red.
- "father": "119341", "birthdate": "2002-07-21", and "children": [are highlighted in red.
- "Tom", "Dick", and "Harry" are highlighted in red.

<https://tinyurl.com/vvqd8yg>

We add a context link



The screenshot shows a JSON-LD input interface. At the top, there are tabs for "JSON-LD Input" (selected), "Options", and "Documentation". Below the tabs, the URL <https://tinyurl.com/wkunpws> is displayed. The main area contains a JSON-LD document:

```
{
  "@context": [
    "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fhircat/fhir_rdf_validator/master/tutorial/us2ts/example2_namespaces.context.json",
    "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fhircat/fhir_rdf_validator/master/tutorial/us2ts/person.context.json"
  ],
  "id": "1173418",
  "active": true,
  "name": {
    "first": "Seymour",
    "middle": "P",
    "last": "Snodgrass"
  },
  "father": "119341",
  "birthdate": "2002-07-21",
  "children": [
    "Tom",
    "Dick",
    "Harry"
  ]
}
```

Note 1: The reason this is two links is strictly the CORS issue

Note 2: There are several ways to add the context without touching the JSON (!)

And we have RDF!!!

Tool interface showing various RDF representations:

- Top Panel:** Shows an RDF triple store interface with tabs: Expanded, Compacted, Flattened, Framed, N-Quads, Normalized, Table, Visualized, Signed with RSA, and Signed with Bitcoin.
- Text Representation:** Shows the raw RDF triples in N-Quads format.
- JSON-LD Representation:** Shows the JSON-LD serialization of the RDF graph.
- Prefixes:** Shows the prefixes used in the RDF graph.
- Bottom Panel:** Shows the RDF graph visualization and the corresponding XML representation.

```

<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/active> "true"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean> .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/birthdate> "2002-07-21"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date> .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/children> _:b1 .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/father> <http://worldfathers.org/119341> .
<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> <http://example.org/person/name> _:b0 .

_:b0 <http://example.org/person/first> "Seymour" .
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/last> "Snodgrass" .
_:b0 <http://example.org/person/middle> "P" .
_:b1 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> "Tom" .
_:b1 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> _:b2 .
_:b2 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> "Dick" .
_:b2 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> _:b3 .
_:b3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#first> "Harry" .
_:b3 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#rest> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#nil> .

```

```

[ {
  "http://example.org/person/active": [
    {
      "@value": true
    }
  ],
  "http://example.org/person/birthdate": [
    {
      "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date",
      "@value": "2002-07-21"
    }
  ],
  "http://example.org/person/children": [
    {
      "@list": [
        {
          "@value": "Tom"
        },
        {
          "@value": "Dick"
        },
        {
          "@value": "Harry"
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "http://example.org/person/father": [
    {
      "@id": "http://worldfathers.org/119341"
    }
  ],
  "@id": "http://identifiers.r.us/1173418",
  "http://example.org/person/name": [
    {
      "http://example.org/person/first": [
        {
          "@value": "Seymour"
        }
      ],
      "http://example.org/person/last": [
        {
          "@value": "Snodgrass"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
]
```

```

@prefix ns1: <http://example.org/person/> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace> .
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .

<http://identifiers.r.us/1173418> ns1:active true ;
  ns1:birthdate "2002-07-21"^^xsd:date ;
  ns1:children ( "Tom" "Dick" "Harry" ) ;
  ns1:father <http://worldfathers.org/119341> ;
  ns1:name [ ns1:first "Seymour" ;
    ns1:last "Snodgrass" ;
    ns1:middle "P" ] .

```

```

<rdf:first>Harry</rdf:first>
<rdf:rest rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#nil"/>
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://identifiers.r.us/1173418">
  <ns1:active rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">true</ns1:active>
  <ns1:name rdf:nodeID="fc14735b5214c498699e2fae4326a8f74b2"/>
  <ns1:father rdf:resource="http://worldfathers.org/119341"/>
  <ns1:birthdate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date">2002-07-21</ns1:birthdate>
  <ns1:children rdf:nodeID="fc14735b5214c498699e2fae4326a8f74b1"/>
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:nodeID="fc14735b5214c498699e2fae4326a8f74b2">

```

But wait! There's more



JSON-LD Framing

Makes it bidirectional (!)

Plain 'ol JSON

```
{  
  "name": "BigCocoInc",  
  "type": "Company",  
  "people": {  
    "Sam": {  
      "name": {  
        "first": "Sam",  
        "last": "Smith"  
      },  
      "employees": [  
        "Melissa",  
        "Dazhi"  
      ]  
    },  
    "Melissa": {  
      "name": {  
        "last": "Johnson"  
      }  
    },  
    "Dazhi": {}  
  }  
}
```

RDF

```
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .  
@prefix co: <http://companies.com/> .  
@prefix sdo: <http://schema.org/> .  
  
co:BigCocoInc a co:Company ;  
  sdo:employee co:Dazhi,  
    co:Melissa,  
    co:Sam .  
  
co:Dazhi co:reports_to co:Sam .  
  
co:Melissa co:reports_to co:Sam ;  
  sdo:name [ foaf:familyName "Johnson" ] .  
  
co:Sam sdo:name [ foaf:familyName "Smith" ;  
  foaf:givenName "Sam" ] .
```

Frame

```
{ "@context": [  
  "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fhircat/fhir_rdf_validator/master/tutorial/  
company.context.jsonld",  
  {  
    "@vocab": "http://company.com/",  
    "@base": "http://company.com/"  
  }  
,  
  "@type": "co:Company"  
}
```

<http://tinyurl.com/tgxu78k>

Summary

- JSON-LD expanded syntax is just another RDF serialization
- JSON-LD *context* is a map between JSON and JSON-LD expanded syntax
- Contexts can be completely separate from the JSON itself — developers don't even have to know they exist!
 - Contexts can be viewed as a *semantics map*(!)
- Mapping between JSON and RDF is *bidirectional*
 - You can start with JSON and emit (context specific!) RDF
 - You can start with triples from SPARQL, RDFa, ... and create JSON(!)

Links and the Like

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf11-primer/> – the RDF primer
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema11-2/> – XML Schema Data Types
- <https://www.json.org/json-en.html> – Everything JSON
- <http://json-ld.org> – the on-ramp to everything JSON-LD
- <https://json-ld.org/playground/> – the wonderful playground
- <https://github.com/digitalbazaar/jsonld.js> – the playground source
- https://github.com/fhircat/fhir_rdf_validator/tree/master/tutorial/us2ts – temporary holding spot for tutorial materials

Credits

This work is supported by funding from:

- NIH FHIRCat (R56 EB028101)
- CG Chute, MA Haendel, CJ Mungall. TransMed: A translational data integration machine for biomedical discovery. NIH/NCATS 1OT3TR002019, in response to Biomedical Data Translator: Technical Feasibility Assessment and Architecture Design Projects (OT3) OT-TR-16-001, 2016.